

Intimation.

Wm.
Powell,
2d.,

ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

Fashions
and
Novelties
in
Lace Goods.

Latest
Designs
in
Muslin
Embroideries,
Allovers,
Flouncings,
Insertions.

BLouses,
BLouses,
BLouses.

Latest
Shapes
and
Styles
BELTS.

Wm. POWELL,
LTD.,
General Drapers,
Furnishers,
Des Voeux Road,
and
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.

Entertainment.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

SATURDAY Next, August 13th.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
AT 9 P.M.
on the CLUB GROUND, KING'S PARK,
Kowloon.

An excellent programme has been arranged consisting of Songs, Recitations, &c., by local Ladies and Gentlemen. Full Band of the 13TH RAJPUTS

(Bandmaster C. Coke) by kind permission of Major Evans and Officers of the Regiment.

PROGRAMME.

1. Selection... Jigs & Dances of Braid Scotland Band of the 13th Rajputs.
2. Song Mr. F. T. Chapple
3. Song... The Message Mr. L. Broughall
4. Selection... The Country Girl, Band of the 13th Rajputs.
5. Song "Under the Dead" Miss Helen Thorne
6. Recitation Mr. Hutchinson
7. Song... "Toreador" Senor Torras
8. Song Mr. Benedetto
9. 1. ut Mrs. Kew

INTERVAL.

Selection. "The Mikado". Band of 13th Rajputs
PART II.

1. Song... Down the Vale Miss Parkes
2. Song Mr. E. B. Ayres
3. Song... "My ain Folk" Mr. L. Broughall
4. Song Mr. Benedetto
5. Selection. "The Gondoliers".

Band of the 13th Rajputs.

Song "Sparkling Eyes" Miss Helen Thorne

6. Song Mr. P. W. Goldring
7. Song Senor Torras

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Admission \$1.00

Tickets may be obtained from Members or of T. CHEE, Hon. Secretary.

LATE TRAM to Peak, 12 Midnight.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1908. [745]

Intimation.

WORKS MANAGER WANTED OVER
GENERAL ENGINEERING WORKS.

MUST have First-class General Engineering knowledge and experience.

Good Education and Energy are requisite. Particulars of Qualifications, Age, and Salary expected should be given.

Applications to reach Tientsin before 31st August, and to be addressed to

SECRETARY,

TIENTSIN IRON WORKS,

Tientsin.

The above position is vacant owing to the resignation of present Manager who is leaving China permanently.

Tientsin, 6th August, 1908. [730]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
CO'L AND PROVISION MER-
CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS;

GROUND FLOOR,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR BOTTCH
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES

Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [688]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED
IN DRAGEE (TASTLESS) FORM.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM

This is a condition for which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. Now, as there are many causes (and there are almost innumerable), the symptoms are much the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, loss of appetite or weight, loss of energy, irritability, want of interest for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what is also absolutely essential in such cases is increased vitality—your VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience pleasure again. This is what may now be more certainly secured by a course of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 3
than by any other known combination. So surely does it work that the printed directions accompanying it, will tell the sufferer health will be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE
lighted up again.

and a new life given to the system, what has so far passed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful medicament is purely vegetable and innocuous, it agrees with the system—no side effects, no contraries, and can be either sold, or it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be readily and promptly relieved by this most valuable restorative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 25 per package. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" is written on the label. Chemist (in writing letters on a card and sending it to us) to every package by order of His Majesty's His Commissioners, and without which it is a fake.

Sold by all Chemists. [65-C]

To Let.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTFORD TERRACE,
Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [731]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of Agt. 6, QUEEN'S
ROAD, Central, containing 6 Rooms
and Servants' Quarter.
Apply to—
DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. [737]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd
Floors of No. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD
Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shawes,
Tomes & Co.)

Apply to—
THE COMPRADORE DEPARTMENT,
E. D. SASOON & CO.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. [738]

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.
A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
A HOUSE in KIPON TERRACE.
OFFICES in YOKO BUILDING.
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE
BUILDINGS, and No. 162, DES VOEUX
ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.
FLATS in MORTON TERRACE.
No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL,
1st Floor.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [688]

TO LET.

OFFICES (3 Rooms) on First Floor,
YOKO BUILDING.

Apply to—
KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1908. [736]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [490]

TO LET FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER.

AT SHAMEEN, CANTON.

HOUSE No. 103 (Kwan How Building)
at present in the occupation of the
I. M. Customs.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [689]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.
司公

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS
from shanghai, has re-opened their

FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 39, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE
of every description can be made to
order in any design required.

Has been patronised by the Hongkong

Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co.,

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., firms and other

leading Establishments in the Colony. To

whom reference can be made as to the

Superior Workmanship and Materials of the

Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. Li KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(3d) A. S. WATSON & CO.

ORDERS personally attended to, and

CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1908. [731]

AMERICAN RAILWAYS AND THE
EASTERN TRADE.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL REPORT.

A telegram received by the Foreign Office from Mr. Mizuno, Japanese Consul-General at New York, in regard to the proposal of the five principal American railway companies to abandon the shipping trade with the Orient, states that the railway companies have given no notice of their decision to importers and exporters of goods, nor have they made any general announcement themselves, though the statement has been widely circulated by newspapers.

A New York message to the *Asahi* states that in the event of the American Pacific Mail Steamship Company abandoning its service to the Orient, the North German Lloyd has on foot a scheme to open a service between San Francisco and Yokohama and thus open other round-the-world services. It is not believed that the American railway companies will transfer their Pacific services entirely to the Japanese, as has been rumoured in some quarters.—*Japan Chronicle*.

COSTLY MISTAKES.

DEPARTMENTAL BLUNDERS AND WHAT
THEY COST.

The second report of the Committee of Public Accounts—which keeps an eye on the expenditure of all the Government departments—discloses no great scandals, but draws attention to many minor, and sometimes costly, irregularities.

There is the story of the excess cost of a temporary slipway near Gravesham, the contract for which was entered into in October, 1903.

The cost was to have been £1,135, but owing to a miscalculation of the length of the piles required and further delay owing to the discrepancy found between the actual depth of the river and that shown in the drawings, the work was not completed until June, 1905. The contractor claimed that, on the basis of an arrangement with the local officers, the sum of £3,088 was due to them, and on arbitration they were awarded the sum of £3,076.

"Your committee are of opinion that local officers acted contrary to regulations in making a fresh arrangement with the contractors without reference to the War Office, and that they were not sufficiently supervised by their superiors."

CONTRACTS CANCELLED FOR BRIBERY.

The committee refer to the case of Messrs. Cowie and Houston, under this heading, stating that the case has been compromised by the War Office by payment of a sum of £1,500, under legal advice. Two other cases have practically been dropped for want of evidence;

but the committee comments adversely on the fact that the Bribery Clause was in these cases overlooked by the officer responsible. As it was his special duty to see that the Bribery Clause was enforced, the committee regard the omission as blameworthy, and are glad to note that the matter has been suitably dealt with by the Army Council.

FORESHORE RIGHTS.

The nation had to pay £17,389 for purchasing 2,650 acres of foreshore at Shobbury, under circumstances on which the committee makes a severe comment. Part of this (9½ acres) had been rented by the War Office from the Office of Woods (a Government department), and the other part (1,760 acres) from private owners. The latter claimed an injunction to prevent the Department from using their part of the foreshore, and during the proceedings (which did not come to trial) they also claimed the area for which rental had been paid to the Office of Woods for 40 years.

"As it was important to retain these areas for artillery purposes, the War Office agreed to pay £10,115 for the 1,760 acres, and £5,000 for the 9½ acres. The attention of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests had been drawn at an earlier date to the claim of the owners over the 9½ acres, but they decided that it was not worth while to contest the title. Having regard to the large amount of the claim for the land in question, the Treasury solicitor suggested that the Commissioners of Woods and Forests should be again approached, so that if their title were made good, there might be a saving of £5,500 to the public."

"NO FURTHER ACTION."

"The War Office, however, decided to take no further action." Having regard to the case involved, the committee consider that more trouble ought to have been taken to ascertain the exact position of affairs and safeguard the public interests."

The committee point out that the need of machinery by which losses incurred through change of policy, rendering works useless, should be brought to the knowledge of Parliament.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED
IN DRAGEE (TASTLESS) FORM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

Chartruese has never required, to be advertised. Its ancient fame has always been and is still sufficient for its success.

An increase of imitations has recently appeared and it is necessary to put consumers on their guard and remind them that Chartruese—the incomparable liquor—is only made and can only be made at the Grande Chartruese, with the process which commands its success.

CHARTRUSE

Chartruese has never required, to be advertised. Its ancient fame has always been and is still sufficient for its success.

An increase of imitations has recently appeared and it is necessary to put consumers on their guard and remind them that Chartruese—the incomparable liquor—is only made and can only be made at the Grande Chartruese, with the process which commands its success.

THERAPION NO. 2

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An increase of imitations has recently appeared and it is necessary to put consumers on their guard and remind them that Chartruese—the incomparable liquor—is only made and can only be made at the Grande Chartruese, with the process which commands its success.</p

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR
AND HOUSEHOLD.WATSON'S
LOTION FOR PRICKLY
HEAT.A sovereign remedy; immediately relieves the
irritation.WATSON'S
PRICKLY HEAT
POWDER,for Prickly Heat, Stubborn and Roughness
of the skin. Highly recommended
by the medical faculty.WATSON'S
BORATED TALCUM
POWDER.A soothing and sanitary powder Allays
irritation and prevents chafing of the
skin. A luxury after shaving.WATSON'S
GLYCOERINE & MILK
OF CUCUMBER,for rendering the skin soft and fair. An
effectual remedy for all imperfections
of the skin caused by
Summer Heat.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
AND
KO VLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1908.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in
THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH should be
addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.Ordinary business communications should be addressed to
The Manager.The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)

DAILY—\$30 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is
accessible to messenger. An additional cent is paid for
the weekly issue to any part of the
world in 80 cents per quarter.

Single "Copies," Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

BIRTH.

On August 4, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr. and
Mrs. C. P. ALLAN, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1908.

SOME SHIPPING STATISTICS.

If we may judge from the returns presented by Lloyd's for the quarter ending in June last, the outlook for shipbuilding in the United Kingdom was very far from bright. We are told that the tonnage under construction was 48,000 tons less in the month referred to than at the end of the previous quarter while it was 45,000 less than at the corresponding date last year. The significant remark is added that it was the lowest on record since 1896. From the returns compiled by Lloyd's it appears that, excluding warships, there were 386 vessels of nearly 800,000 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter in question. Of steamships there were 349 being built in June last as compared with 501 at the same date last year, while the tonnage had decreased from a million and a quarter to 794,000. The sailing vessels ordered had fallen from 37 to 63, with a corresponding reduction in the tonnage. The totals, however, show the decline in the spirit made last year, being 386 vessels of 799,728 gross tonnage as against 564 vessels of a million and a quarter tons in 1897. It would seem that the Clyde maintains its reputation of being one of the greatest shipbuilding districts in the Kingdom, no less than 120 ships being under construction at Glasgow and Greenock. At Newcastle there are 27 being built, at Sunderland 20, at Belfast 57 and at Barrow 11. With re-

gard to the ownership of these vessels it is stated that 242 are British, while 30 are either for sale or their nationality is in doubt. The British colonies account for another 31, so that the total number of ships which it may be expected will fly the red ensign is well in favour of the mother country. Of the other nations which have left their orders in the hands of British shipbuilders it may be noted that Brazil is responsible for 15 boats, outside warships, for 10, while smaller contracts have been made with owners in Belgium, Norway and Sweden, and other countries. It is almost unnecessary to say that Japan is not represented in the list. Some of the vessels are of considerable size, though none is over 20,000 tons. Six are classed between 12,000 and 15,000, five between 10,000 and 12,000 and five between 8,000 and 10,000, only one being placed between the 15,000 and 20,000 tons mark. The majority, 59 in number, range from 2,000 to 4,000 tons. Coming to the warships, it is reported by Lloyd's that there are altogether 66 under construction in the Royal dockyards and at private yards, the proportion being 12 for the former and 54 for the latter. Of these, no less than 17 are being built for foreign Governments or in the speculative interest. Five first-class battleships are on the ways at Devonport, Portsmouth and Chatham and one each at Barrow, Elswick and Jarrow to the order of the Admiralty. At Barrow, also, 13 submarines are in course of erection, 11 of which are intended for the use of the British Navy. With reference to vessels not including warships, which are in the shipbuilding yards of the colonies, Lloyd's at the end of June were cognisant of three at Hongkong with a gross tonnage of 1,420, one at Singapore, a small vessel of 1,40 tons, and one at Shanghai of 200. So it would seem that of the three British ports in the Far East, Hongkong on the date in question took precedence. Concerning the foreign yards, the information at the disposal of Lloyd's showed, when the last quarter closed, that 45 vessels were on the stocks at various German ports, 44 in America, 37 in Holland, 30 in Norway, 22 in France, 19 in Austria, 18 in Italy and lesser numbers in other nations. On the whole, then, the report on dissections scarcely presents such a depressing appearance as it does at first sight. It is not, by any means, quite as satisfactory as might be desired, but it at least affords hope that the prospects for the future may brighten before the close of the year.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Japan Times states that according to a recent message from Taipei, Formosa, highly promising gold veins have been discovered near Suinenbi, along the coast of Taiwan prefecture.

THE Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) reserved his decision in the extremely complicated mortgage dispute in which several parties are concerned, and which has occupied the attention of the Supreme Court for over a week.

THE question of finance is wounding politicians and the presidential campaign drags, says a Washington dispatch. New York State will institute proceedings under the anti-gambling laws against Lloyd's for quoting insurance policies on Mr. Taft's election.

IT is rumoured that His Excellency Lord Northcote, Governor-General of Australia, is likely to pay Japan a visit on his way back to England. One report states that he will arrive in Japan in the N. Y. K. liner *Kumano Maru* towards the end of September.

THE waters of the Grand Canal are rising and the country round about Kiangpeh has become a swamp. The embankments have burst and owing to the floods there has been irregularity in the steam-launch service between Chinkiang and Tsingkiang. General Hsu, Acting Commander-in-Chief of Kiangpeh, has sent the sum of Tls 5,000 to the Tao-tai of the Hui Yang Intendancy in order to enable the latter to repair the embankments which are in such a condition that they can offer no protection against floods.

WE learn from the Japan Times that Mr. Loomis, American Commissioner for the Exhibition to be held in Japan in 1912, in the course of a conversation with the Japanese Consul General at New York, said that he intended to leave San Francisco in the early part of September for Japan. Spending about two weeks at Hawaii, he will arrive here at the end of September or early in October. Mr. Loomis went to Oyster Bay on the 29th ultimo to take leave of President Roosevelt and to receive from him final instructions.

A SHANGHAI native paper reports that owing to the fact that there has lately been an increasing number of disputes between Chinese and foreigners over the sale and purchase of lands in the various provinces, which have caused much trouble to both Chinese and foreign officials, H. E. Shen Chia-pen, High Commissioner for the Revision and Compilation of the Laws of the Empire, has drawn up a set of regulations against the sale of land to foreigners without the knowledge or consent of Chinese officials, making it a penal offence. The regulations will shortly be presented to the Throne for imperial sanction.

A DISASTER from Amoy states that the local authorities there have received information from Peking that a Prince of the Blood will be sent to that port to receive the U. S. Pacific Fleet which is due to arrive there in September next. It is further stated that the Viceroys of the Two Kwang and Min Ch'ü provinces and the Governors of Chingkiang and Kiangsi will also take part in the reception of the Fleet. In the meanwhile a large number of officials, including Admiral Sab, the Tao-tai of Amoy, and Tai-tai Mai Sing-chien, are making extensive preparations, while General Hung Yung-an, Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Fukien, is daily disciplining his men, who will be reviewed by the American Admiral and his staff.—*N. C. D. News.*

FOUR men—a silversmith, an office "boy," a house "boy," and a furniture dealer—were charged in the Police Court, this afternoon, with victimizing a school boy named Wong Chi King, and robbing him of his valuables. In this charge they pleaded not guilty. Wong Chi King resides at 4 Peel Street. On the 4th instant, the four accused called at his house for a "quiet chat," and soon after they had taken their departure, he discovered that two of his watches and a gold chain had disappeared. A few days later he spoke to one of the accused regarding his loss. "If you give us \$5 we will help you to recover them," was the satisfaction he got. This he did, but he never saw his property. When the accused were arrested by the police, found one of complainant's watches and the gold chain, also \$48 in notes, part of the \$50 which complainant was alleged to have paid in order to get back his property. The case was remanded.

A SAN FRANCISCO despatch of July 9 says—The object of the visiting Chinese commissioners, who are the chief promoters of the \$12,000,000 steamship syndicate to be formed in China to operate Chinese-owned steamers in Hongkong and San Francisco, is to inspect American shipyards with the possibility of having the new liners built here and allowed to remain under American register. The inland water transportation business of China has been in the hands of the Japanese heretofore. The new company will make a strong bid for this business which pays fabulous profits. An effort will be made to interest American capital in the new company. The entire export of China, amounts to \$199,241,000 (gold). America is getting a smaller share of this trade than any other country and the new line will open up a new field to the merchants of the United States. Besides this feature, the Chinese will be a strong competitor of the *Toyo Kisen* Kisha, the Japanese line plying between this port and Japan, and lower rates will prevail.

A SOMEWHAT serious accident took place on the premises of the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., Museum Road, Shanghai, on Thursday afternoon, 6th inst. Shortly before 2 p.m. a youth named C. M. Sequeira, in the employ of Messrs. Mustard and Co., ascended in the lift to the top floor of the premises. When the lift came level with the top floor, and as Sequeira was about to get out, the cage slipped back several feet. Sequeira immediately grasped the framework gate of the lift entrance and as the cage descended was pinioned with his arms between the top of the cage and the floor of the top storey. The little finger of his right hand was severed and both arms were badly squashed and bruised. He remained a prisoner inside the cage for a period of about twenty minutes. The key of the door had fallen to the floor of the cage and the employee of the firm had to get to work with saws and axes and to cut away the top of the cage before the unfortunate youth could be released. He was at once removed to the General Hospital, where his injuries were attended to, and he is now progressing satisfactorily.

BAOKOK is fast gaining a more modern aspect as time goes on. In addition to electric trams, motor-cars, and other up-to-date vehicles, the *Siam Free Press* says, our streets can at present boast of several handsome motor vans. These are kept busily going, and there is every prospect of their being brought into general use for luggage carrying throughout the city of Bangkok and its suburbs. Our streets and roads, we are glad to say, are being kept in better repair than ever before and the appearance of things in general counts for activity and progress all round. The constant improvement in the construction of the thoroughfares is regarded with satisfaction by the general public. The material which is now being used in road making is far superior to that used formerly when the streets were soft and muddy during the rainy season, and covered with dust in dry weather. The general use of well broken limestone will do away with such drawbacks and in dry and wet weather the roads will be in good order. Several new roads are being surveyed, and in the course of time a drive by motor from Bangkok to some of the neighbouring Provinces will be rendered possible. Both from pleasure and from business' points of view, such roads will be of great service, and consequently the work of their construction deserves every encouragement. Bush Park is now being transformed into a real terrestrial Paradise and affords most pleasant drives for motorists and others. On Sunday it is becoming a most popular place of resort for residents who, thanks to His Majesty's kind courtesy, are at liberty to take promenades along the beautiful avenues, rest in the cool arbours, listen to the pleasant warbling of the birds, or sit on fibas gambling in the limpid waters, or view the lovely landscape stretching away in the distance, while sweet strains of music are wafted on the air. Such picturesqueness, progress and continual cheering and we hope to have more to say on the subject at later posts.

A SHANGHAI native paper reports that owing to the fact that there has lately been an increasing number of disputes between Chinese and foreigners over the sale and purchase of lands in the various provinces, which have caused much trouble to both Chinese and foreign officials, H. E. Shen Chia-pen, High Commissioner for the Revision and Compilation of the Laws of the Empire, has drawn up a set of regulations against the sale of land to foreigners without the knowledge or consent of Chinese officials, making it a penal offence. The regulations will shortly be presented to the Throne for imperial sanction.

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TUNG WA FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

ABOUT \$30,000 COLLECTED.

The largest subscription of any raised in the Colony stands to-day to the credit of the Tung Wa Hospital. The directors of that institution have succeeded in collecting up to yesterday a sum of about \$120,000 in round figures in aid of the sufferers by the North and West River Floods. The Chinese in Singapore have responded nobly to the appeal on behalf of their brethren in Kwangtung. Yesterday they forwarded another remittance—making the fourth—to the Tung Wa fund. It is one of \$10,000 advised by the Tung-chai through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Honolulu has forwarded a T.T. through the Hongkong Bank for \$4,000. The Navy Pak Hong firm of Kung Yau Seo has paid into the Tung-Wa relief funds \$1,000 at the request of the Chinese in Sembabang.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF MR. PERCY LANGLEY.

It is with regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. Percy Langley, the brother of Inspector Langley of the water Police, which took place yesterday. Death was due to typhoid fever. The deceased gentleman, who was about thirty-eight years of age, had been in the employ of the Aberdeen Docks for a number of years. On Friday last he was admitted to hospital, and his untimely death will come as a shock to his numerous friends and acquaintances in the East.

As a "sport" Mr. Langley was second to none in the Colony, and while he assisted in the dragon boat festivals that were held annually in Aberdeen Bay success was a foregone conclusion.

The funeral (masonic rites) took place this afternoon, and was largely attended.

Deceased leaves a widow and many relatives, for whom the greatest sympathy is felt.

PAST HISTORY DIVULGED.

A VERY UNCOMFORTABLE WITNESS IN THE BOX.

When people go to law they are liable to have little alleged matters of their past history divulged. In a case which was heard in the Supreme Court this morning, the plaintiff (a Chinaman) in the action, who was suing to recover some \$200, which he alleged he lent to the defendant, was visibly annoyed by some of the pertinent questions flung at him by the defendant's solicitor. At one time the plaintiff refused to answer, but the Judge put an end to his hostile behaviour.

"What are you?" was the first query put during the lengthy cross-examination.

"I am a trader," came the reply.

"Put it to you that you are not a trader. What do you do in Canton?—I live there."

"Where do you live?—In the Canton French College."

"What are you there?—I am a scholar."

"Then why did you say you were a 'trader'?"

"I do not know the custom."

"You speak French, I suppose?—Yes."

I put it to you that you did not get your knowledge of French in Canton, but in An-nam?—Yes."

You have been there most of your time?—I went there when I was very small.

You have been there recently?—Yes.

You still persist in saying that you are at the French College at Canton?—Yes.

Have you any property?—A little. (After a pause) Enough to pay for my education.

What does the "property" consist of?—Money."

Who is it?—In the country.

In whose custody is it?—With a claman.

Who is the claman?—A man named Ip Yen.

Is he not the watchman of the Supreme Court? (laughter) No. (indignantly):

Have you no relatives acting as watchmen of the Supreme Court?—Yes. (looking very humiliated).

What is his name?—H. is surname is Ip.

Is it not his name?—No.

How much money have you got?—\$300 odd.

And what interest do you get?—Four per cent.

Per year?—No, per month.

Forty-eight per cent. per year!—Yes.

What are your expenses at the Canton French College?—Two dollars and a half per month.

Is that for education?—Yes.

What are your living expenses?—\$60 a month.

And clothing?

Here the witness became annoyed. "Why do you want to ask me all these questions? I am suing the man for money," he said.

The Court—Answer the question.

The plaintiff replied: "I'm a year."

"Including shorts?" asked the inquisitive solicitor.

"Yes," replied the witness.

Have you no other source of interest?—None.

You had a brother, didn't you? (laughter)—Yes.

Your brother died and left a widow?—He did.

What was her name?—How do I remember these women's names?

What did you call her?—I don't remember.

Telegrams.

[Review.]

Persia.

Loydon, 11th August.
The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* says that Germany is actively working for the establishment of a bank and trading facilities at Tabriz, it believes, with the idea of securing the summoning of an international conference in Persia similar to that of Algeciras.

Trouble on a British Destroyer.

The crew of a British destroyer, which arrived in the Firth of Forth from the recent manoeuvres, becoming dissatisfied with their rations and the stopping of shore leave, threw the gun-sights and signal books overboard.

Several have been imprisoned and it is understood will be court-martialled.

Later.

Opium in Hongkong.

Hongkong's proposals for the closing of the opium divans are, for the present, in abeyance, owing to the absence on the Continent of the Earl of Cewe.

King and Kaiser.

His Majesty King Edward has arrived at Cronberg and had a most cordial meeting with His Imperial Majesty the Kaiser.

Turkey.

The Sultan has offered to defray the cost of a Parliament house.

CANADIAN ANTI-OPIUM BILL.

THREATENED CHINESE REVOLT.

An Ottawa despatch informs us, writes the *Vancouver World*, that the bill introduced by Mr. Lemire respecting the opium traffic provides a penalty of three years' imprisonment, or a maximum fine of five thousand dollars, or both, for the importation for other than medicinal purposes under regulations established by the Customs Department, of crude opium, or the manufacture, sale, or possession, for sale, of opium prepared for smoking.

We have before us the report of Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., on "The Need for the Suppression of the Opium Traffic in Canada." The subject came under Mr. King's notice, it will be remembered, at the time of his inquiry into the claims for damages put in by the Chinese after the riot of last September. The evidence adduced to support the claims of the opium in manufacturers demonstrated that the business was at once very extensive and very profitable. The report shows that independently of his own discovery of the facts which horrified him and the whole Dominion an appeal from an organization of Chinese known as the Anti-Opium League to Mr. King had something to do with putting in motion the machinery which has resulted in the introduction of Mr. Lemire's resolution favouring the suppression of the traffic, carried unanimously in the Commons, and the bill which followed.

Mr. King investigated and found that "in the coast cities of Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, there are at least seven factories carrying on an extensive business of opium manufacture. It is estimated that the annual gross receipts of these combined concerns amounted, for the year 1907, to between \$60,000 and \$550,000. The crude opium is imported from India in coconut shells. It is 'manufactured' by a process of boiling into what is termed 'powdered' opium and subsequently into opium prepared for smoking. The returns show that large amounts of crude opium have been imported annually, and that the value of the crude opium imported in the nine months of the fiscal year 1906-7 was greater than the value of the amount imported in the twelve months of the preceding year; the figures for these periods being \$61,818, and \$51,943 respectively." Mr. King goes on to say that much of the opium is consumed by white people and adduces some of the terrible records of the local police court in proof of his assertion. Some of it, he adds, is smuggled into the United States and some of it into China. "Nevertheless the amount consumed in Canada, if known, would appal the ordinary citizen who is inclined to believe that the habit is confined to the Chinese, and by them indulged only to a limited extent."

Perhaps, however, the most amazing part of the report is its reproduction of a provincial law, against the sale of opium which is so far from being enforced that nobody seems to have known of its existence until Mr. King unearthed it—least of all the authorities charged with carrying it into effect.

In view of the facts mentioned above, the attitude of the local Chinese companies is most impudent. For years members of the race have been allowed to ruin body and soul, not only their own people, but of white men and women. In the country of their nativity the imperial authorities are stamping out the vice to the utmost of their ability, but the Canadian Government is threatened that if it puts an end to the facilities for poisoning residents of Canada and smuggling poison into China the Dominion will be subjected to a trade boycott.

That we may tell the heads of the Eighteen Companies is not the way to act, to Canadians. There is some justification for the request for a return of money paid as duty on opium. There is none whatever for proposing reparation if a traffic is further prohibited which, as Mr. King points out, has been illegal all along, and which in any event will become a rights to something infinitely worse than the satisfaction of the cravings of the votaries of the opium pipe.

Let the boycott begin, by all means. If Muslim the Chinese merchants will have it

FINANCIAL REFORMS IN CHINA.

Peking, 1st August.

There can be no doubt that the most important requirement of China, at the present juncture is financial reform. Every project which is put forward, every expense which becomes necessary is hampered by the everlasting "want of funds." Is a great and wealthy country such as China undoubtedly, is this state of affairs should not exist and the only reason assignable for it, is a lack of system in financial affairs, or the existence of a system which is fundamentally rotten.

It is impossible within the space of a newspaper article to go thoroughly into the matter, but a superficial glance at a few salient points may not be amiss. China at this moment is faced with the prospect of having to support for several months several hundreds of thousands of her subjects who will be left practically ruined and starving on account of disastrous floods. Were the finances of the country properly organized, funds for relief work would be readily forthcoming, but as it is, the sufferers will have to rely for assistance upon the charity of their fellow countrymen and other sympathizers.

It were far better for the sufferers from the flood, and for the country itself, if, instead of existing on pauperizing charity, they could earn their food and renew their prosperity by being employed upon public works, for which the Government could pay a rational wage. For instance, it is obvious that not only on the North and West Rivers but also in the Yangtze Valley the river banks are insufficiently strong to meet the pressure of water caused by abnormal rainfall. A country which in former times could conceive and carry out such a great work as the Grand Canal should be able, at present, to construct and keep in repair so simple a work as a river embankment. The Grand Canal itself is an example of a splendid work allowed to fall into decay and lose more than half its usefulness through sheer neglect.

When seeking reform it is pertinent to inquire, What is the cause of the Government's impoverishment? The answer seems to be clear. Primarily maladministration of financial affairs and secondarily a huge cancerous growth of dishonesty throughout the whole official world. As China awakens and starts on the present new era of reform, it is obvious to the dullest of her students that "squeezes" and corruption are rife throughout the country. The village Tipao collects his taxes from the hard working villagers. He spends a tenth, or possibly less than a tenth part, on the improvement of the village public works. He remits perhaps a quarter of what he collects to his superior official and pays, perhaps, another eighth thereof to the Yamen's underlings, to prevent them from looking too closely into his village affairs. The rest he diverts to his own uses, increases his own property, lends at usurious rates of interest to financially embarrassed farmers or hoards for the purpose of buying for himself or his boss more lucrative offices.

Should the bridges over the creeks require repair, the country people must do the work for themselves. Should the creeks require dredging, or the river embankments need strengthening, instead of doing his duty and either organizing the work himself or applying to the proper authority to have it done, a policy of "masterly inactivity" prevails, unless some energetic farmer, fearing for his lands, undertakes to do the work "free, gratis and for nothing" or possibly pays for the privilege of carrying it out.

It is the same in the higher official ranks and the junior official has taken his cue from his superiors. The small official, applies to the higher, for the carrying out of absolutely necessary public works and is either told to carry them out himself or to go away and not worry the great man about such trifles. If he obeys the first injunction and the trade of the district is improved thereby, the high official finds it an excellent opportunity for increasing his revenue by additional taxation, and so the corruption spreads through each rank, in some cases even up to the highest.

We do not mean to state that there are absolutely no honest officials but we do assert that they are in a minority and they find themselves confronted with strenuous obstruction at every turn and difficulties, almost insurmountable, are forced upon them in the carrying out of their honourable policy.

The result of all this corruption and *laissez faire* is that the country in general, and the Central Government, does not receive more than one-tenth of the revenues which are paid in taxes by the populace. We are convinced that if all taxes were collected by honest officers of the Board of Revenue and local expenditure were apportioned fairly by the Central Government's own departments there would be no further cry of "want of funds" for any of the great national undertakings which China now desires to carry out and the objectionable foreign loan would be no more necessary.

In short, Financial Reform means simply official honesty, the abolition of corruption and the introduction of an honest and comprehensive system of collecting the taxes at present levied on the populace.—*Chinese Public Opinion.*

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

TWO DETACHMENTS.

Parade.—At Taikoo at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 20th instant, for gun drill, Sergt. Bassford, R.G.A., will attend.

ARTILLERY UNITS.

Parade.—At Volunteer Headquarters at 3 p.m. on Friday, the 21st instant, for 15 pdr. Q. F. gun drill. Sergt. Bassford, R.G.A., will attend.

RECRUITS.

Gunner H. W. Lester is permitted to resign with effect from the 8th instant.

LEAVE.

Captain G. G. Wood is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 6 weeks with effect from the 10th instant.

SHANGHAI GAOL ESCAPE.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A WARDER.

Yesterday afternoon four long-sentence convicts at the Municipal gaol effected their escape after a serious, and it is to be feared, a fatal, assault upon an Indian warden, reported the *N.C. D. News* of 8th inst. The gaol is being extended, and the prisoners concerned were occupied in making concrete blocks for the walls. They were chained together as usual, and were under the supervision of an Indian warden, who was armed with a sword and a carbine. Several Public Works Department coolies were also engaged in the same work, when, without any explanation, the warden marched his charges round to the North side of the building, where there is a water-tap that is used in making the cement. When the party had turned the corner the convicts and their custodians were out of sight of the coolies, and it was not until some minutes had elapsed, and there was no sign of the men returning that the foreman in charge of the work called the attention of a European warden to the incident. No water was needed at the time, so the foreman's suspicions were aroused by the convicts' long absence. When a search was made the body of the warden was found in a pool of blood close to the tap, and there was no sign of the convicts. It was soon evident that they had forced an entrance in a turret in the north-east corner of the gaol, and thence dropped over the wall. It is supposed that they first broke their chains with the heavy wooden rams used in concrete making.

The warden was at once removed to the infirmary, but his injuries proved to be of a very serious nature, and he was unable to give an account of the occurrence. He was stabbed in several places on the body, and the back of his head had been crushed by a blow from a heavy weapon. It is feared that the man will succumb to his injuries.

What happened can only be surmised. Possibly, the warden being thirsty, took the party round to the tap, so that he could obtain a drink.

While he was leaning forward with his head under the tap his sword was seized and he was stabbed in several places. On his falling to the ground his assailants seized his carbine, with which they clubbed him over the head. They then freed themselves of their chains and made their escape in the manner described, taking the sword and carbine with them.

All the prisoners were undergoing long sentences, and one of them was an unusually powerful man. The gaol regulations strictly prohibit warders from going close to their charges, and so long as they face them from a short distance away they are fully able to protect themselves from attack. A reward of \$50 has been placed on the head of each of the fugitives, and the country in the neighbourhood of the gaol has been scourged for traces of them in their flight.

Later.

Last night the foreign and native detective staffs of the Police Force were visiting the former haunts of the escaped convicts and scouring the settlement and its environs in search of the four men, all of whom are well-known to the police, who have photographs and full particulars of them. The first re-capture was made in the West Hongkong district where Det.-Sgt. Thygesen and a native detective effected the arrest of Kau Sui at 10 p.m. It was known to the police that Kau formerly lived in the West Hongkong district somewhere in the vicinity of the Stone Bridge and it was in the vicinity of Tabel Road that the detectives found their man, although he had discarded his prison garb for better and less conspicuous attire. The convict was conveyed to West Hongkong station and later to the prison from which he made his escape. Kau Sui, 23 years of age, is a Kompanian. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment on April 11, 1908, for being a member of an organized band of armed robbers.

CHINESE INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

The U.S. Tsinian Consulate recently reported that the glass work at Poshan, province of Shantung, had taken to the manufacture of glass and porcelain insulators for telegraphic lines, and had sent samples of their products to Peking. It is now reported that the trial manufacture of these insulators has proved even more successful than was anticipated. According to official tests at Peking, they are said to be better and cheaper than imported insulators, and will in future be sent to the Poshan works. The Governor of the province has given an allowance of about \$1,000 gold to improve and enlarge this works.

It is stated that the insulators made of porcelain can be sold at about \$5.50 per dozen, and the dozen pieces which accompany them at \$1 cent gold; the necessary hooks and screws which go with them will also be made locally.

The manufacture of several new models for vases, washbowls and taps has recently been started, and it is reported that they are meeting with general favour.

There is some talk of starting a cement factory at Poshan, as it is said that suitable rock exists in the neighbourhood. All of the new products now being produced at Poshan are being exhibited in Peking; the Government has decided to fill its wants at the city when it is possible, and means are being used to attract attention to the products of the place.

A large glass factory is also being built in Peking with the intention of manufacturing window glass, which is largely used in China, and forms one of the principal imports from foreign countries. The capital of the company is in safety Chinese, the machinery has been brought from Great Britain, and it is reported that German will superintend the works.

THE DEPRESSION IN THE SHIPPING TRADE.

SHIPPING TRADE.

With reference to the depression in the shipping trade now prevailing, the *Osaka Mainichi* points out that consequent on the depression of the shipment of timber to North China has much decreased, and as a result of the boycott the shipment of rice and sugar from South China has also suffered. In these circumstances, Japanese steamers not engaged in regular services are finding difficulty in obtaining freight. There is little prospect of a revival of the trade in October, in which month freight usually bulk largely. Recently Mr. Kato, Vice-President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, expressed himself in a pessimistic view on the prospects of Europe, Seattle, and Australian services of his company, remarking that the depression in the shipping trade was general throughout the world. In giving expression to such a pessimistic view, says the *Osaka Journal*, it is improbable that Mr. Kato was actuated merely by the hope of securing a continuation of Government subsidies. It is unfortunately true that the receipts of the three services have heavily fallen off, and it is only natural that steamers not engaged in the regular services should be affected. There are now nine N.Y.K. steamers practically lying idle, in addition to some others which are similarly out of employment on the protest of the regular official survey.

It is anticipated that steamship owners will experience an even worse time towards the end of this year than at the end of last year.

DEATH OF PROMINENT CALIFORNIAN CHINAMAN.

ELABORATE FUNERAL OBSEQUES.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* of 6th ult. says:—With the pomp due to his station in life and attended by the religious rites of his race, the funeral of Fong Shun Fook, the wealthy Chinese merchant who died last Friday, was held yesterday at noon from 9th Breman place.

While the ceremonies were Oriental in character, including the chanting of long-robed priests in the accompaniment of gongs and figures, the burning of josses and the offerings of meats, fruits and confections, there were several "verses" added in accordance with the last request of the deceased, which are seldom seen at Chinese funerals.

One of these verses was a brass band of twelve pieces, which, between the dolesome droning of the priests and the discordant din of the tom-toms and flutes, rendered religious airs of the Christian, such as "Near me, O God, to Thee," and "Rock of Ages." And in addition to this American phase the pall-bearers, mostly Chinese native sons, and the members of the societies to which the deceased belonged, were attired in rainbow-cut after the fashion of the Caucasian.

Of the fifty men who walked behind the bier, only the representatives of the Six Companies, of which Fong Shun Fook was a prominent member, twelve in number, and rich merchants, one and all, wore the flowing robes of blue silk with the pendant streamers of white ribbon attached to the right side.

Owing to the prominence of the deceased in the local Chinese colony the funeral was an event that attracted a large throng of curious Celestials to the scene of the ceremonies. It was an open-air affair. A large platform had been erected in Breman place, just above the old plaza, and upon it were heaped the meats, convivial of a roast pig, and an uncooked pig and kid. Besides there were piles of fruits, rice, fancy cakes and confections. These funeral offerings were surrounded by burning josses and emblematic embossed red silk streamers tied to bamboo staffs.

PRIESTS' CHANT PRAYERS.

Being the table of offerings, and while the spirals of blue smoke arose from the burning josses and saturated the surrounding atmosphere with a peculiar odour, the priests chanted prayers for the dead and carried out the details of the rites of the faith of Confucius.

The ceremony lasted for about a quarter of an hour, when the casket containing the body was placed in the hearse and at the funeral procession was formed with the brass band at the head and the carriage containing the tom-tom and flutes bringing up the rear. There were twenty-two carriages in line, all filled with friends of the dead man. There were no family mourners, as all the relatives of the deceased, consisting of numerous children and grandchildren, are in far-off China. There was a wagon-load of floral offerings, prominent among them being a large portrait of Fong Shun Fook, the frame of which was embossed in immortelle; the casket was shaped high with white and purple blossoms.

The funeral cortège wended its way down Washington street to Kearny, thence to Jackson, then to Dupont, the streets along the way of its winding being lined with hundreds of spectators, white and yellow. The body was taken out to the old Chinese cemetery beyond the Richmond District, where additional rites were gone through with at the altars which still stand there, after which it was taken to the receiving vault in Laurel Hill cemetery. It will be sent from funeral parlours at California, and Steiner streets, on the 20th, to the steamer *Korea*, and shipped to China.

Fong Shun Fook was one of the oldest residents of the Chinese colony in California. He came here nearly forty years ago, and except for occasional trips to his native land, he has remained ever since, engaged in business. He was treasurer of the Wing Hop Company, 610 Dupont Street, and held a large interest in the company known as the Sing Fai Company, and other societies, and leaves a large estate. The immediate cause of his death was tuberculosis, from which he suffered many months. He refused to go home to China to die, saying that he could not leave California at his home and be buried there, as he was.

Today's Advertisements.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"DERFFLINGER."

having arrived, Consignees of Goods are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stowed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

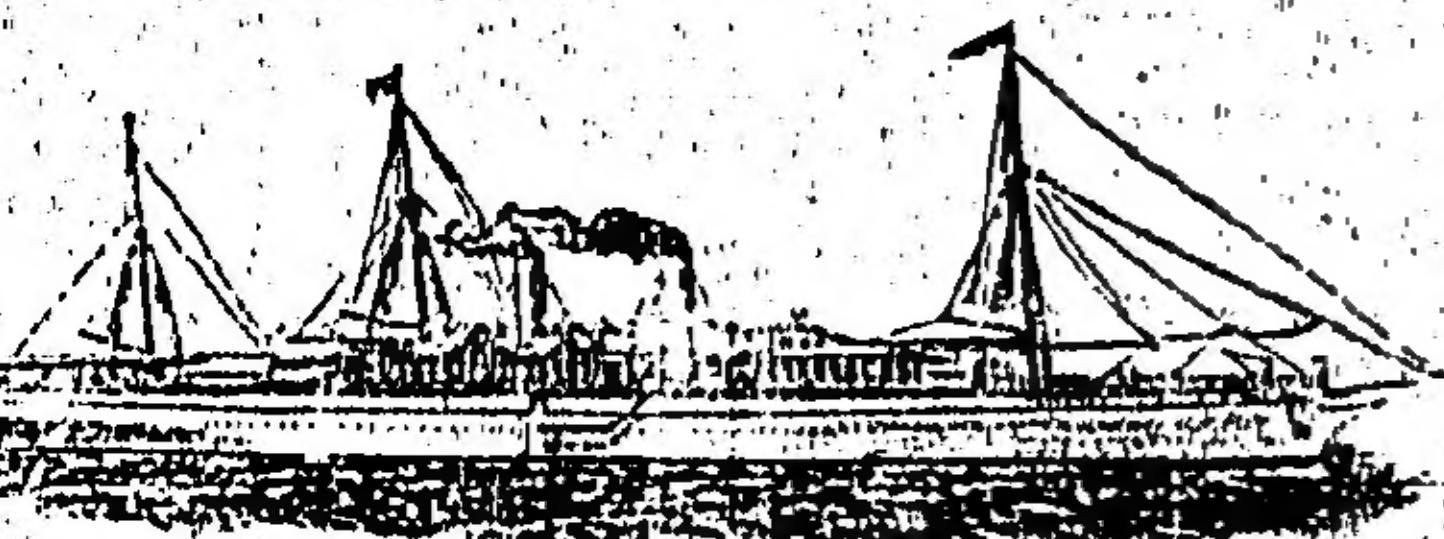
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th of August, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th of August, at 9 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 2nd of August, 1908, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedul Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 3 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 31 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	Leave HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER	Date
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Aug. 15th	Sept. 5th	
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Sept. 5th	Sept. 26th	
"LENNOX"	3,700	FRIDAY, Sept. 11th	Oct. 12th	
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Sept. 16th	Oct. 17th	
"MONTEAGLE"	6,165	SATURDAY, Oct. 3rd	Oct. 27th	
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Oct. 17th	Nov. 7th	

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.

"EMPEROR" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE: calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £110

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways. £40. £42.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Birth in Sleeping Car crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of the Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to W. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China &c., Corner Pudding Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamship		On	
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KU-SANG	FRIDAY, 14th Aug.	2 P.M.
MANILA	LOONG-SANG	FRIDAY, 14th Aug.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	WING-SANG	FRIDAY, 14th Aug.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	YAT-SHING	SUNDAY, 16th Aug.	Daylight
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	FOOK-SANG	MONDAY, 17th Aug.	Noon
MOJI			
TIENTSIN	CHI-PHONG	THURSDAY, 20th Aug.	Noon
MANILA	YUE-SANG	FRIDAY, 21st Aug.	4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers "Ku-Sang," "Nan-pan" and "Fook-Sang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan. Passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Passengers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafao, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 61.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1908.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUI-CHOW"	14th Aug.	2 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	18th	4 P.M.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"SHANSI"	18th	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and AUS-TRALIA	"CHANGSHA"	2nd Sept.	

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1908.

[11]

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon and staterooms—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date.
RUBI	2,540	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 15th Aug., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2,540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 22nd Aug., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

Shipping—Steamers.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE (Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through cargo to Adelaid, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN."

Captain McARTHUR, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 20th August, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort, the passengers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1908. [76]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fan in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4.

Mails \$1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LTD.,
and

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LTD.,
No. 6, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1908. [77]

Intimations.

PABST BREWING COMPANY,

MILWAUKEE

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMENS & CO.,
Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1908. [78]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE

12, D'AGUILAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1908. [79]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask

or Factoy

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$8.35 per Bag

or Factoy

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1908. [80]

THERAPION

This product is the only one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever produced, and has, we understand, been used in the Hospitals of Africa, America, Australia, and India, and indeed by all who are engaged in the medical profession in such waters, including the celebrated Dr. Livingstone and Dr. Robert Koch, by whom it was some time since manufactured. It is worthy the attention of those who require such a medicine, that there is nothing from the removal of the disease, a positive agent in the removal of the disease, but the object of search of some hopeful, courageous mind, and far beyond the mere power of man to discover, is to meet the requirements of a remedy to arrest the progress of a disease, and in this endeavour to succeed, specially and rapidly, in the removal of the disease.

The knowledge of a second party, the possession of a remedy to arrest the progress of a disease is all they require to insure a safe and rapid recovery.

COMMERCIAL

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

London—Bank T.T.	101
Do. demand	100 5/16
Do. 4 months' sight	100 7/16
France—Bank T.T.	123
America—Bank T.T.	43
Germany—Bank T.T.	100 1/2
India T.T.	154
Do. demand	154
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. Stock	73
Japan—Bank T.T.	87
Java—Bank T.T.	108

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C.	9 1/16
6 months' sight L/C.	10 11/16
10 days' sight San Francisco & New York	44
4 months' sight do.	45
10 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	10 1/16
4 months' sight France	228
6 months' sight	430
4 months' sight Germany	185
Par Silver	33
Bank of England rate	2 1/2
Sovereign	51 1/5

SHIPPING AND MAILS

MAILS DUE.

Indian (Foochow) 4th inst.

Indian (Kumsang) 17th inst.

American (Korea) 20th inst.

The Silk per s.s. *Montague* arrived in New York on 11th inst.The s.s. *Albenga* left Shanghai for this port this morning, and may be expected here on 15th inst.The s.s. *Glamorganshire* left Singapore on 12th inst., and is due here on or about 18th inst., a.m.The M. M. Co.'s s.s. *Astridallen*, with the French mail of the 10th ult., and mails from London of the 16th ult., will leave Saigon on 17th inst., at 5 a.m., and may be expected to arrive here on 17th inst., morning, and will leave for Shanghai and Japan on the same afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory.—

On the 13th at 11:30 a.m. The barometer has fallen moderately in E. Japan, and risen slightly over S. China and the Philippines.

Pressure is high over the Pacific in the neighbourhood of the Bonins. It is relatively low over N. China, and also in a trough lying over the N. part of the China Sea.

Moderate S.E. and E. wind may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the Northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.08 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood; S.E. and E. winds, moderate; showery.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Haicai, same as No. 1.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Scharnhorst, Ger. s.s., 8,100' L. Mass, 15th Aug.—Yokohama 1st Aug., Mails and Gen.—M. & Co.

Palms, Br. s.s., 4,913, G. W. Cockman, 15th Aug.—London via Paris 4th July, Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Huichow, Br. s.s., 1,217, E. Forsyth, 15th Aug.—Canton 12th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.

Kiang Ping, Ch. s.s., 1,212, H. Udden, 12th Aug.—Canton 12th Aug., Gen.—Kwong Wod.

Cathay, Dan. s.s., 2,649, J. Thomsen, 13th Aug.—Copenhagen 11th June, and Antwerp 21st Gen.—M. & Co.

Merapi, Dut. s.s., 1,548, M. Giesche, 13th Aug.—Singapore 6th Aug., Sugar—Kian Gwan.

Shans, Br. s.s., 1,662, F. Boyd, 13th Aug.—Shanghai 9th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.

Clearances at the Harbour Office

Dreiflinger, for Shanghai.

Scharnhorst, for Singapore.

Saxia, for Canton.

Rajah, for Bangkok.

Prins Sigismund, for Manila.

Palms, for Shanghai.

Hanol, for Kwong-chow-wan.

Fameung, for Saigon.

Departure

August 13.

Scharnhorst, for Europe.

Dreiflinger, for Shanghai, &c.

Prins Sigismund, for Yokohama.

Nubia, for Singapore.

Standard, for Saigon.

Turing, for Yap.

Challenger, U.S. cruiser, for Shanghai.

Saxonia, for Saigon.

Fochow, for Canton.

Hanol, for Haiphong.

Rajah, for Bangkok.

Passenger arrived.

Per Merapi, from Singapore—719 Chinese.

Per Scharnhorst, from Shanghai—Mr. Leaper, and 22 Chinese.

Per Scharnhorst, for Hongkong from Yokohama—Messrs. V. Choi, Chan Kú Ghin, Wong Y. Chu, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Young and baby, From Kobe—Mr. K. Branden Prince Y. Kuro and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Leabire and 3 daughters, and Mr. F. K. Long. From Nagasaki—Mr. F. Freund, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Bell and family, Mr. R. Eisenhart, Mr. Hart Yamane, Mrs. Mitro Baba, Messrs. Chan Fong Wang and Komine, from Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. L. Nolasco da Silva, child and servant, Miss J. Camero, Mr. and Mrs. Fehmann, Messrs. J. Ling L. and servant, E. Horner, A. Lopez, W. H. T. Davis and servant, M. Atkinson, W. Kimpel, Mr. Martin, C. R. T. Atkinson, and J. C. Atkinson.

Arrivals.

Per Scharnhorst, 719 Chinese.

Per Scharnhorst, from Shanghai—Mr. Leaper, and 22 Chinese.

Per Scharnhorst, for Hongkong from Yokohama—Messrs. V. Choi, Chan Kú Ghin, Wong Y. Chu, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Young and baby, From Kobe—Mr. K. Branden Prince Y. Kuro and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Leabire and 3 daughters, and Mr. F. K. Long. From Nagasaki—Mr. F. Freund, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Bell and family, Mr. R. Eisenhart, Mr. Hart Yamane, Mrs. Mitro Baba, Messrs. Chan Fong Wang and Komine, from Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. L. Nolasco da Silva, child and servant, Miss J. Camero, Mr. and Mrs. Fehmann, Messrs. J. Ling L. and servant, E. Horner, A. Lopez, W. H. T. Davis and servant, M. Atkinson, W. Kimpel, Mr. Martin, C. R. T. Atkinson, and J. C. Atkinson.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH THURSDAY AUGUST 13 1908

HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCKS.

Sorsogon, at—Kowloon Dock.

Courtfield

Crailey

H.M.S. Whiting

Laisang

Barra

Amara

Faunay

Juteopoli

Aphrodite

U.S.S. Samar

H.M.S. Sandpiper

Vasdiel

Pocahontas

Persia

Hatching

Avalon

Passenger departed.

Per Scharnhorst, for Hamburg, &c.—Mrs. Arbridge and child, Mr. and Mrs. Böhringer, Mr. and Mrs. Birrige, Dr. Paul Bartels, Messrs. M. L. Busch, S. C. F. Bals, Mr. and Mrs. F. Borel, Messrs. J. de Chauvelé, H. Fiedler, F. Fiedler, Dr. and Mrs. v. Fleischacker, Miss Gauger, Rev. Dr. Gomes, Messrs. Antonio Maini, Gor Galves, Ludwig Kultar, Kageyama, H. de Kempenaer, Mrs. P. A. Kolbeck, Mrs. Konschien, Messrs. J. H. MacLean, R. Pescio, Rev. A. G. Polis, Miss Swanison, Dr. H. Trumpp, and Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Zellinger.

Shipping Reports.

Sir Merapi, from Singapore—Had very fine weather. Golog Westward of Paracel Island had S'ly current.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STAMMERS.

Aki Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,995, M. Yagi, 9th Aug.—Shanghai 6th Aug., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Amigo, Ger. s.s., 822, Franses, 12th Aug.—Haiphong 9th Aug., and Hoihow 11th, Rice, Pigs and Gen.—J. & Co.

Anhui, Ger. s.s., 1,007, C. Klippe, 7th Aug.—Bangkok 29th July, Salt and Rice—B. & S.

Aphrodite, Br. s.s., 2,325, J. W. Smith, 1st July—Muroran (Japan) 21st July, Coal—D. & Co., Ltd.

Barra, Br. s.s., 2,044, Wayte, 24th July—New York 7th May and Durban 26th June, Case Oil—S. O. Co.

Chatham, Br. s.s., 2,316, A. J. Duff, 5th Aug.—Callao 24th June, Ballast—Li Chan & Co.

Choway, Ger. s.s., 1,050, J. Spieren, 7th Aug.—Bangkok 31st July, Rice, Salt and Gen.—B. & S.

Choway, Ger. s.s., 1,115, W. Miller, 8th Aug.—Bangkok 31st July, Rice—M. & Co.

Courtfield, Br. s.s., 4,897, J. W. Smith, 25th May—Moj 20th May, Coal—M. B. K.

Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 900, I. Sakurai, 12th Aug.—Swatow 11th Aug., Gen.—O. S. K.

Dewitt, Br. s.s., 1,652, J. Jenkins, 9th Aug.—Saigon 5th Aug., Rice and Gen.—Man Fat.

Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,032, E. Beetham, R.M.A., 6th Aug.—Vancouver 15th July, and Shanghai 3rd Aug., Mails and Gen.—C. R. P. Co.

Frithjof, Nor. s.s., 807, O. Andersen, 8th Aug.—from Saigon, Rice—Asgard, Thoresen & Co.

Haiching, Br. s.s., 1,267, W. C. Passmore, 12th Aug.—Fochow 9th Aug., Amoy 10th, and Swatow 11th, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Ioveran, Br. s.s., 2,833, Marshall, 30th July—Newcastle 11th July, Coal—A. K. & Co.

Jesic, Br. s.s., 3,113, H. G. Thomson, 11th Aug.—New York 9th July, Gen.—A. K. & Co.

Johanne, Ger. s.s., 952, Ivarsen, 11th Aug.—Delhi 1st Aug., and Swatow 10th, Gen.—J. & Co.

Kutsang, Br. s.s., 3,110, R. G. D. Bradley, 7th Aug.—Moj 1st Aug., Gen.—M. B. & Co.

Lamington, Br. s.s., 2,253, J. G. Macphail, 12th Aug.—Barry Dock 26th Jan., and Proboling 31st July, Sugar—B. & S.

Loonggang, Br. s.s., 1,091, S. J. Payne, 11th Aug.—Manila via Amoy 19th Aug., Gen.—J. & Co.

Machew, Ger. s.s., 995, R. G. Zoller, 6th Aug.—Bangkok 26th July, Rice, Meal, Salt and Wood—B. & S.

Mackay, Ger. s.s., 1,217, E. Forsyth, 15th Aug.—Canton 12th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.

Mandal, Nor. s.s., 1,007, G. B. Gabrion, 31st July—Borneo 25th July, Coal—Wallens & Co.

Mandarin Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,746, U. Nagatsu, 12th Aug.—from Moj, Coal—M. B. K.

Mathilda Kooper, Ger. s.s., 1,847, Dipper, 12th Aug.—Moj 17th Aug., Coal—J. & Co.

Nanshan, Br. s.s., 1,277, A. Jones, 9th Aug.—Saigon 2nd Aug., Rice—B. & Co.

Petchaburi, Ger. s.s., 2,190, C. Wolf, 10th Aug.—Bangkok 2nd Aug., and Swatow 9th, Rice, Meal and Wood—B. & S.

Phraeang, Ger. s.s., 1,021, Fr. von Mangelsdorff, 11th Aug.—Bangkok 4th Aug., Rice, Meal and Salt—B. & S.

Prometheus, Nor. s.s., 1,023, O. Kornelius, 10th July—Saigon 4th July, Rice—Asgard, Thoresen & Co.

Proteus, Nor. s.s., 1,024, C. Moller, 3rd Aug.—Saigon 19th July, Rice—Asgard, Thoresen & Co.

Regnor, Nor. s.s., 1,220, Neilsen, 9th July—Swatow 6th July, Ballast—Asgard, Thoresen & Co.

Reidar, Nor. s.s., 3

